

The Internal Revenue Tax.

shown by the last report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, the force employed in operating the Internal Revenue system throughout the United States follows:

Collectors; salaries, \$2,125 to \$4,000 per annum.
Deputy collectors; salaries, \$60 to \$100 per month.
Clerks, messengers and janitors; salaries, \$100 to \$1,700 per annum.
Gaugers not over \$5 per day.
Store-keepers and gaugers \$4.00 per month.
Store-keepers and gaugers \$4.00 per month.
These employees, should be added marshal, their deputies and special agents, spies, detectives and the like. The whole annual cost of collecting the tax is about \$5,600,000.

Railroad Economy—No. 3.

Only is the service performed by employees of railroads in many instances efficient and at a high price, but there are employed than should be. The report of a Railroad Company before me, shows that in the operation of the department the cost for conductors, engineers, brakemen and laborers was per mile, while the cost of clerks, and telegraph operators was \$181.10, in other words, where one dollar was paid to those who really do the work, 50 cents was paid to agents, and telegraph operators, and this cost includes the sum paid to the agent and heads of departments. Agents should employ men for their efficiency, and such number as the business requires, and should be paid only such prices as private enterprises.

A large sum is annually expended in the purchase of material, and what is "Railroad supplies," an amount larger than would be supposed by those not familiar with the question. This department is generally entrusted to some favorite as a "soft" job, with a large salary—while the position requires the knowledge and talent of a first-class merchant, could save thousands of dollars to the company. We are presuming now is filled by a man of integrity, the history of railroad management, replete with cases of fraud and corruption, the fact is, that where men are tempted to temptation, and there is lack upon them, the weakness of nature is frequently developed to a fearful extent.

A number of employees at railroads, and the employment of them, as are suited to the place, is could be required by an individual management of his private business office-hours are unknown, private secretaries and red-tape do not exist.

The Tariff Question.

CLARION: Under the present conflicting private interests, the public interest of government in the masses are most deeply interested. The lost sight of, and Congress puzzled by this clamor for private interests in adjusting the import duties.

There are two most important provisions of the constitution (to the masses) of strictly observed, would be a relief of the difficulty, and make the duty of a tariff plain and easy to understand. The first requiring that the duty be equal, the 2nd forbidding any duty to be taken, except for public use.

From Texas.

Extract as follows from a letter of R. B. Waggaman, formerly of Fort Worth, Feb. 15th: "E. Daniel, late of your city, and has a fine practice. We have a flourishing Presbyterian church of which Dr. Wm. George, of Ky., is pastor. He is a classmate of Dr. Hunter's. His church is a regular preacher. His church is every Sunday morning and every Sunday evening."

The Tariff on Shotguns.

Professional nurses of our infant seemed to have resolved upon who is not rich shall own a shotgun for the proposed tariff on shotguns, or, in other words, that the protectionists are willing to American manufacturers of shotguns from five to twenty-five per cent.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.



SECOND GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

Our artist having failed this week to furnish a portrait of some notable of the living present, we thought it would interest most of the readers of THE CLARION to see an excellent likeness of the second Governor of the Mississippi Territory.

WINTHROP SARGENT, a native of Massachusetts, was appointed Governor of the Territory in 1798. He was not a success. In 1801, President Jefferson informed him "that from various and delicate considerations which entered into the appointment of a Governor for the Mississippi Territory, it was expedient, in his judgment, to fill the station with another than himself, whose administration, with whatever meritorious intentions conducted, had not been so fortunate as to secure the general harmony, and the mutual attachment between the people and the public functionaries, so particularly necessary for the prosperity and happiness of an infant establishment."

The commission of Governor CLAIBORNE was dated July 10th, 1801. Its acceptance was dated at Nashville, August 29, 1801. On the 7th of October he addressed a letter to James Madison, then Secretary of State, in which he said: "To-morrow I shall certainly set out. The rivers are uncommonly low, and I anticipate a long voyage." He

THE FRATERNITIES.

Perhaps the most important legislation of the Grand Lodge at its recent session was in reference to non-affiliates, and particularly to those suspended for non-payment of dues. Under the By-Law which has been in force for years, the dues continued to run against brethren suspended for non-payment. They may have remained suspended ten years, and if they applied for restoration the arrears must be paid in full, unless the Lodge saw proper to remit a portion, but in no event could the Grand Lodge dues of 75 cents per year be remitted. This has all been changed, and brethren suspended for non-payment of dues are absolutely suspended, and are not only not entitled to any Lodge rights, benefits, or privileges, but are to be denied the same. They may be restored at any time on payment of amount due the Lodge when suspension went into effect. "That," suggested the Grand Secretary, "is a square debt, for which he received benefits and privileges, and its full payment should not be waived except for inability." A little effort on the part of each Lodge in making this action known, will result in the reinstatement of many who have allowed themselves to be suspended through carelessness, inability, or the failure to be notified.

Members of defunct Lodges, wishing to affiliate with nearest Lodge, should make application to same, and on notice thereof to Grand Secretary, a certificate will be issued, and no dues or fee charged. The Constitutional amendment abolishing the District Deputy system was adopted. The Board of custodians continue as last year, and the Grand Lecturer will appoint such deputies as he may consider competent to dispense the Work.

In our next issue, we will publish the report of the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, as adopted. For the present we have space only for a few extracts from the able address of Grand Master Speed.

FROM GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Suspending, for a season, the ordinary vocations of life, we have again been permitted to assemble for the purpose of drawing designs upon the treatise-board whereby the craft may pursue their labors. To us, as the Master Workmen, has been entrusted the important duty of laying out the work for another year. What has been done is, perhaps of less importance than that which remains to be accomplished. It is not enough that we have wrought a task in the quarries and brought up our work for inspection, agreeably to the designs laid down for us by those whom we have succeeded in the labor of building up the walls of our Masonic Temple, for having reached a stage of Masonic preferment when it has been allotted to us to design that others may execute, the craft have a right to

arrived at Natchez on the 23d November.

Governor CLAIBORNE'S administration was highly satisfactory to the General Government and to the people of the Territory. Leaving the Territory on the 2d December, 1803, in charge of its efficient Secretary, Col. Cato West, Gov. Claiborne set out for New Orleans, escorted as far as Fort Adams, by the Natchez Artillery, the Natchez Rifles, and a company of Militia. Three more companies of volunteers from Jefferson and Claiborne counties followed.

On the 20th December, 1803, the French Republic transferred Louisiana to the United States through Wm. C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson, its Commissioners. Governor Claiborne was thereupon appointed to administer the province with the powers and authority that had been exercised by the Spanish Captains-General. He still retained his position as Governor of the Mississippi Territory, and discharged the functions of both offices until the act passed for creating the Orleans Territory, when he, on the 1st October, 1804, was appointed Governor thereof; and Robert Williams, of North Carolina, was appointed to succeed him as Governor of the Mississippi Territory.

Governor Claiborne was the father of Col. J. F. H. Claiborne, the distinguished statesman, and historian—a worthy son of a noble sire.

DENIAL OF FUNERAL HONORS.

I was asked to grant a dispensation to a Lodge to enable it to bury, with Masonic honors, a brother who had been, several years before, suspended for non-payment of dues. The deceased was one of my most valued friends, a man in every way worthy of the love and respect of his fellow men, a writer whose name is imperishably written in letters of gold upon the records of this Commonwealth, and who, as a soldier, was the bravest of the brave; but as a Mason, although admiring his teachings, he seemed indifferent to its duties, and rarely participated in its labors; although possessed of ample means, through neglect he suffered himself to be suspended for non-payment of dues. Restoration after death being an impossibility I, of course, was compelled to refuse a dispensation.

I have already discussed the question with which this case again brings us face to face, at sufficient length, and must content myself with remarking that it presents the best possible illustration of the inequality of a rule which prevents our showing Masonic honors to a brother who dimits and refuses to contribute, while it forbids our doing so to one who by simple neglect to pay, allows himself to be suspended. What is the difference in degree between the offense of the two, and why should they not be both treated alike?

POST BURIAL SERVICES.

I was asked to grant dispensations to hold the funeral services of Masonry at the graves of brethren whose interment had taken place sometime previous. The first application was made before the proceedings of our last Communication were received from the printer, and the decision of my Most Worshipful predecessor, that such a service was prohibited, had escaped my attention. I advised that while I did not approve of such a proceeding under any circumstances, regarding the performance as a mockery of our solemn and beautiful rites, and well calculated to bring upon us the contempt of the community in which they were enacted, still if it were to be done, it being a Lodge benefit and not a subject for a dispensation, the Lodge must, by a vote determine upon its expediency. In view of the decision referred to, I took pleasure in answering in response to the second application that such a ceremony is prohibited by the Grand Lodge. I trust that this decision will be adhered to and that we have seen the last of this modern absurdity which was giving occasion for the growth of a practice, rapidly becoming prevalent, of omitting to call the Lodge to attend at the time of the interment of a brother, especially if the weather were bad or the holidays or an election make it inconvenient to leave one's pleasures or business, in short any and every pretext was being seized upon to avoid the unpleasant duty of attending at the time of actual interment. "We could not assemble enough of the Craft to justify us, as we wanted a large turnout as possible" is the form in which the case is stated in one application, just as though the object of a Masonic funeral was to parade ourselves before a gaping public, instead of the rendering of a service to a brother and his family in affliction. The decision of the Grand Lodge is that it is a matter of obligation to attend the funeral of a brother, which means if it means anything, that the duty is to be performed at a time when the attendance will be worth something to the deceased and his family. The right of burial as a craftsman is in the nature of a sacred covenant which exists between Master Masons, and which

citing conflicting legislation, during which examination I was more than once struck with the somewhat startling fact that the Grand Lodge, without apparently giving to the matter the least consideration, has at one Communication enacted a law, and at its next succeeding Communication, without apparently taking the trouble to repeal the old law, has adopted a decision or a report in direct conflict with the law, and it has even transpired that on the same day the Grand Master's construction of a law has been approved and the Law Committee's opinion diametrically opposed thereto has also been adopted—thereby producing a state of confusion which is neither of advantage to the Craft or creditable to its rulers.

Viewed from the exterior, Freemasonry presents no marked excellencies which are not possessed in common with numerous other Associations. To the profane, it is simply an organization which proposes to practice virtues which all mankind are under like obligations to perform, but to those who have entered within the most secret apartments of the temple and beheld the cherubim whose outstretched wings shield the ark of the covenant, and who have studied its symbols and read their hidden meaning, it exhibits peculiarities which distinguish it from all other human organizations, and to him who has been so fortunate as to receive the true spirit of the inspiration which it breathes in its every teaching, it must always remain without a peer in his affections. We speak this in no spirit of self-approbation or of vaunted superiority, for while it must ever retain to itself the peculiar field it occupies, it also imposes a greater and higher measure of duties upon its initiates. This is not an occasion which calls for an exposition of the nature or extent of those duties. You would not be here if you did not already understand and appreciate them, and you also know whether it is worth the expenditure of time and labor which is demanded by the effort, to make it the means of doing a greater and ever increasing measure of good, not only to ourselves but to all mankind. Such is the great purpose of our assemblage once more around our sacred altar. Let us humbly and reverently pray that the incense which we shall burn at this time shall prove grateful to Him to whom our thanks are due for the social and fraternal intercourse we enjoy at these annual reunions, when not the least amongst the privileges they confer, is the renewal and cultivation of old friendships and the formation of new ties, which we trust will endure so long as life itself shall last.

can be kept only by an actual presence at the open grave which is to receive his remains; a ceremony at some other time or place cannot be substituted. If we desert a brother in that solemn hour, if we fail to testify to the widow and the orphan in this supreme moment of their utter woe and desolation, our sympathy, and to give assurance by our presence, what reason have they to suppose that the other duties which we owe to the dead will not also be postponed until a more convenient season? Let the Lodge be summoned and let those who fail to obey that summons be dealt with, unless there is a good and reasonable excuse for their absence. If our Masonry is of such a character that a little water will wash it out, or if the gain of a few cents more or less in trade, can purchase our absence when the most solemn demands of duty exact our presence, if a few moments or even hours of pleasure can compensate for turning our backs on a brother in distress; if the success of this, that or the other man in the attainment of some petty office is of more importance than the fulfillment of one of the highest duties of brotherhood, then let us away with it, for it is not worth preserving. I adopt and reiterate the language of Grand Master Barkley, who, in 1875, said, "there is no law or Ancient Masonic usage which warrants the reading of the funeral service at the grave of a deceased brother, except at the time of burial, and the modern practice is an innovation."

Report of the Mississippi River Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The following are the conclusions and recommendations of the select committee on the improvement of the Mississippi River as embodied in their report presented to the House by Chairman Burrows, today:

Report that the work of improving navigation by the plan of the Commission, has not been sufficiently proven a success to warrant its continuation except at two points—Plum Point and Lake Providence Reach—where work is now going forward. It recommends that work be continued at these points, and no other place, and that an appropriation be made by Congress sufficient to establish the desirability of this plan, if it may be shown by these experiments. The report gives it as the opinion of the committee that the levees are not essential to the navigation of the river, and therefore it recommends that no appropriation be made for their construction. In regard to the outlet system, the report says that while outlets might relieve the river of its flood, the committee cannot recommend them as valuable to navigation.

As to jetties, the report declares that they facilitate navigation and are answering the purpose for which they were constructed.

The Illinois Central.

Phila. Ledger.] The Illinois Central Railway announces a dividend of seven per cent. payable in leased line certificates. A controlling interest in the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad is owned by the Illinois Central Company, which gives its own four per cent. leased line certificates in exchange for the stock of the former company. This dividend will require the division of the greater part of the certificates issued for the company's stock among the holders.

How quickly a limb of the law branches out.

TRUE Temperance

Is not signing a pledge or taking a solemn oath that cannot be kept, because of the non-removal of the cause—liquor. The way to make a man temperate is to kill the desire for those dreadful artificial stimulants that carry so many bright intellects to premature graves, and desolation, strife and unhappiness into so many families.

It is a fact! Brown's Iron Bitters, a true non-alcoholic tonic, made in Baltimore, Md., by the Brown Chemical Company, who are old druggists and in every particular reliable, will, by removing the craving appetite of the drunkard, and by curing the nervousness, weakness, and general ill health resulting from intemperance, do more to promote temperance, in the strictest sense than any other means now known.

It is a well authenticated fact that many medicines, especially "bitters," are nothing but cheap whiskey vilely concocted for use in local option countries. Such is not the case with Brown's Iron Bitters. It is a medicine, a cure for weakness and decay in the nervous, muscular, and digestive organs of the body, producing good, rich blood, health and strength. Try one bottle. Price \$1.00.



A combination of COILED WIRE SPRING, Whalebone and Corset Jean, which is pronounced by ladies.

The Perfection of Corsets.

This perfectly a greater variety of forms than any other. Yields readily to every respiration, and is equally comfortable in any position assumed by the wearer. Warranted to retain its perfect shape till worn out. By it you secure a more graceful figure than with any other Corset. Please give it a single trial and you will wear no other.

What Leading Chicago Physicians Say of It:

CHICAGO, Oct. 22, 1880. I have examined Ball's Health Preserving Corset, and believe it is in every respect best calculated to preserve the health of the woman who wears it. It does not seem possible for the wearer of such a corset to be injured by tight lacing. It should receive the favorable endorsement of the Physicians who have the opportunity of examining it. JAMES NEVINS HYDE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26, 1880. I fully endorse what Dr. Hyde says in the above note. W. H. HYDEMAN.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13, 1880. I have examined Ball's Health Preserving Corset and believe it to be the least injurious to the wearer of any Corset I have seen. A. J. BAXTER, M. D.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1880. I do not advise any woman to wear a Corset, but if she will do so—and she generally will—I advise her to use one of Ball's Health Preserving Corsets, as it is less likely to do her injury than any other with which I am acquainted. A. REEVES JACKSON.

For sale by Feb. 14, 83-1m. A. VINDER.

DR. J. BRADFELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND.

It is well known to physicians, and alas! too well known to suffering women themselves, that they are subject to numerous diseases peculiar to their sex, such as suppression of the Menstruation, painful and scanty Menstruation, Congestion, Tumor, and Falling of the Womb, attended with an endless train of sympathetic and constitutional disorders, which embitters the whole life, and which have long been considered as almost incurable. But at last the remedy has been found!

Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator.

It is not a "cure-all," but a remedy for one class of diseases, all of which pertain to the Womb. Any sufferer from the diseases mentioned can take this remedy, and thus relieve herself without revealing her condition to any one and without subjecting her womanly modesty to the shock of an examination by a physician.

To bring health and happiness to the homes of suffering women is a mission before which royal favor sinks into insignificance. What earthly benefaction can compare with one which protects from "That dire disease whose ruthless power Withers beauty's transient flower?"

Which gives ease for pain, joy for sorrow, smiles for tears, the room of health for the chamber of disease, the light, elastic step for dragging weariness, nights of rest for restless hours of tossing restlessness, bounding vigor for languid weakness, the sweet time of full grown beauty for the sharp and withered form of emaciation, a long life of mental, physical, social and domestic enjoyment for a few sad days of pain and gloom, ending in an early grave. Such is the mission, such are the results of Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator, which in nature truly and appropriately styled "Woman's Best Friend."

"Whence, and all these irregularities of the womb so destructive to the health, happiness and beauty of women, disappear like mists before a kindly bottle of this wonderful medicine before a trial. All who suffer from any of these diseases are most earnestly invited to give it a credit course of trial. It has cured thousands, and will cure you. Don't fail to try it. Price, small size, 75 cents. Large size, \$1.50. Manufactured by J. BRADFELD, Atlanta, Ga.

For sale every where.



CURES WHEN ALL OTHER REMEDIES FAIL.

After being treated by physicians for a long while in vain for a severe Blood Disease, I cured myself with S. S. S. C. G. RATCLIFF, Richmond, Va.

Have seen S. S. S. stop the hair from falling out in short time. Wonderful effects in all Skin and Blood Diseases. W. H. PATTERSON, Dallas, Tex.

S. S. S. cured me of Sculp Sore. Sore in Nostrils and Ears, after everything known to the medical fraternity had failed. JNO. S. TUGGART, Tel. Operator. Salamanca, N. Y.

S. S. S. for Catarrh is a sure cure. Cured me after all other treatment had failed. C. C. BURNS, Greenville, Ind.

One gentleman who had been confined to his bed six weeks with Mercurial Rheumatism, has been entirely cured with S. S. S. CHILES & BERRY, Canton, Tenn.

\$1,000 REWARD

Will be paid any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodine Potassium, or any mineral substance.

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A BUSINESS MAN OR SALESMAN IN A GOOD Business House. Am well acquainted with the business men in a large portion of this State. Can furnish the best of references. Was engaged in the Commission business in New Orleans for a number of years. Address, J. B. ADAMS, JACKSON, Miss.